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## "MASONRY AND MORMONISM."

In The New Age, an illustrated monthly magazine published at Washington, D. C., there has appeared an interesting article in two numbers—May and June—entitled "Masonry and Mormonism." The writer, Jos. E. Morcombe, became interested as a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in the early history of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and its association with the Order in Illinois. The treatment of the "Mormons" in both those states by the prejudiced public, and also by the Masons after a large number of the Saints had become connected with them, induced him to inquire closely into the causes of that animosity and the ultimate withdrawal of the charter of the Nauvoo Lodge.

As to the character of the "Mormon" leaders, the writer inclines to believe in their sincerity and to give them credit for earnestness, energy and fidelity to the Order as well as to their religious convictions, and he remarks:

"Men may perhaps risk slander and persecution on chance of immediate gain, but they must be thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of a cause before they will challenge imprisonment, injury and possible death."

This refers particularly to Joseph and Hyrum Smith and their immediate associates; and as to the masses of the people he says:

"The Mormons were distinguished by their industry. First in Missouri they had successfully attacked the wilderness, and had wrested from the virtuous soil of that commonwealth beauty and abundance. Their communities were self-governing and peaceful, in sharp contrast to the lawlessness all about them. Driven from the home they had conquered from the wild by mob violence and continued persecution, these people were welcomed to Illinois as a splendid addition to the resources of the State. With new courage and new hope, the religionists in 1839 found location at Nauvoo for their Zion."

The writer then gives a description of Nauvoo, quoting largely from an account by a Christian minister, who visited the place and sought in vain for evidences of the immortality and other evils charged against the inhabitants. Mr. Morcombe adds of his own accord:

"They had become objects of envy to the idle and vicious, as the frugal and industrious are ever apt to become. The ambitious had joined in the movement toward persecution, hoping to profit by an expulsion of the 'Saints' from property made valuable by labor. Politicians were either angered by Mormon opposition to themselves or their measures, or were too fainthearted to face the clamorous mob. State officials of high and low degree either shirked the duties of their time in this connection or murdered openly to the lawless element."

Some strictures are indulged in on the Church leaders for not adapting themselves to conditions; upon the granting of the charter to Nauvoo by "a too-complaisant legislature;" and upon adventures like John C. Bennett, who by their criminal conduct brought discredit upon the community. It was then that Masonry was introduced among the "Mormons," and to the writer found himself handicapped as a writer found himself handicapped by the fire in 1852 which destroyed the documents and records of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. But sufficient information was gleaned to show that in 1841 J. C. Bennett was active in trying to obtain appointments for certain members as Masters and Wardens, and it was established that Bennett himself had been previously expelled from Pickaway Lodge, Ohio. Dispensations were granted to brethren at Nauvoo and at Montrose, October 15, 1841, and it seems that from March, 1842 to August 11, 268 candidates were initiated by the Nauvoo Lodge U. D., and about as many raised, and this led to objections and the suspension of the Lodge. Also great Masonic honors were conferred upon Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, which, at a time of religious frenzy against the Saints, was viewed as a concession to the "Mormons," and this mingling of "Mormonism" and Masonry roused great antagonism among the fraternity.

The injunction of suspension was removed, after a thorough and impartial investigation, and the activity of the Nauvoo Lodge as to building a hall and procuring suitable jewels and clothing was commended. Several lodges were established and Masonry spread in Nauvoo, to the chagrin of many opponents of "Mormonism" who claimed the two together. A movement was started to condemn the "Mormon" lodges at the grand communication at Jacksonville, October, 1843, and Mr. Morcombe says:

"The committee on returns and work at this session of 1843 found it necessary or expedient to condemn all the Mormon lodges. They criticized the work of Eagle Lodge, U. D., at Keokuk, as being 'very irregular and highly censurable,' instancing several cases where bills were had in less period than the requisite lunar month. But they add: 'In every respect the work appears to have been correct.' In the returns of the Nauvoo Lodge the work is characterized as 'in some measure correct, but in many instances there appear irregularities and matters to this committee inexplicable. The lodge has failed to bring their record before the committee, which is a matter of surprise, knowing the severe lesson the said lodge was taught at the last grand communication.'"

The upshot of it was that resolutions were adopted revoking the dispensations and refusing the charters of the "Mormon" lodges, but they still continued their work and further action was taken April 1, 1844, at Quincy, where it was shown that those lodges

maintained they had received no official notice of the withdrawal of their dispensations. But it was averred that when finally the members had heard, indirectly and informally, that the lodge was under sentence of suspension, they had ceased to meet and work as Masons. An appeal was made in which the following occurred:

"We are not aware of any wrong that we have done, and cannot make any excuse, but we would say that it is more than probable that we had committed errors, as we had not the constitution and bylaws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and we had to be governed by old Masons instead of by the bylaws of the Grand Lodge. We will further say that if we had committed errors, they were of the head and not of the heart, and we would have most cheerfully abandoned them. They therefore asked that their dispensation be renewed or charter granted, and that some suitable brother be sent to give them needed Masonic instruction. They further requested that if the charges had been made against the members either as men or Masons, that a committee be sent to make thorough inquiry."

A committee was appointed to investigate the whole matter but, Mr. Morcombe says:

"The chairman of the same, Bro. John Montague, of Warsaw, was altogether unfit for the task and the committee was a mere puppet of the 'Mormons' and his bitterness was evidenced even in his Masonic communications."

The result was that fellowship was withdrawn from the lodges complained of and word was sent to all the Grand Lodges to deny all association with them. The writer proceeds:

"During this year, 1844, the popular passions, which had been heretofore partially repressed, broke out in unrestrained violence against the Mormons. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, despite the pledged faith of a weak and vacillating governor, and while guarded by troops of the state, were assassinated in the jail at Carthage. Then followed a period of persecution for the 'Saints' the true story of which will always be a source of shame to the commonwealth. The sectaries reviled and abused beyond the point of further endurance were finally forced to forsake the homes they had made beautiful and prosperous. The Mormon-Masonic lodges at least those in Illinois were thus effectually dispersed, and are heard of no more."

Mr. Morcombe goes on to show the insincerity of the pretenses at punishing the assassins of the Prophet and Patriarch, and remarks:

"The farcical trials which followed the assassinations at Carthage involved citizens of Warsaw. It became a matter of community pride to sustain the men thus accused, and they were unduly honored. Several of them, while under indictment for murder, made application, and were hurriedly elected to membership in Warsaw Lodge No. 21—a proceeding certainly as grossly un-Masonic as any which formed the basis of accusations against the Mormon Masons."

There is a great deal more of historical interest in the article in The New Age from which we have made these quotations. It is of value in the annals of "Mormonism" and gives particulars that we have not heretofore seen in public print. The writer speaks of the claim of the Mormon Masons that they were unjustly treated, and Masons were among the murderers of their leaders, and says:

"Without at all seeking to make out the Mormon contention that these men accused were guilty of the crime, it is nevertheless evident that the defense made for them is very weak. There is a plain attempt to confuse the issue. Whatever may have been the duties enjoined by Masonry in defense of a brother, there is no obligation existing to shield outsiders. They should come to the doors of a lodge without even suspicion of wrong-doing such as this. Were it within the province of this paper to analyze the evidence, it could at least be shown that the much dreaded Mormon persecution was altogether ingenuitous. That those people at the time were absolutely helpless, and only the promptings of utter despair could have made them dangerous to their spoilers. It was another case of the wolf accusing the lamb of fouling the stream from which he drank, that he might at least have excuse for devouring the offender."

Those events are far in the past and we have no desire to recall them with intent to arouse ill-feeling or provoke dispute, but we are sure that a day will come when the Grand Master of all will sit as Judge over the acts of mankind and justice will be dealt out to Masons as well as "Mormons."

## REJECTED SUITORS KILL.

Murders caused by delirious jealousy, or by a desire to avenge outraged virtue have always been common enough. So have killings for the purpose of robbery, and from many other motives. Now, to the long list of causes that threaten to become frequent must be added rage on account of rejected marriage proposals.

A New York dispatch says a butcher in that city fatally wounded a daughter of his employer, and then he seriously wounded the girl's mother. The supposed motive was the rejection of his advances by the unfortunate girl. The brute, after his fearful deed, had courage enough to take his own life, instead of pleading insanity and trying to get acquitted.

Another recent case is that in which Judge George Emory of Seattle, Wash., was the victim. He was fatally shot by Chester Thompson, a boy only 19 years old. The youngster was infatuated with Judge Emory's niece. But as she did not reciprocate the boy's feelings, she had asked her uncle to forbid the house to young Thompson. He telephoned on the day of the assault, asking if the young lady was at home, and Judge Emory answered the message, replying that she was not, and informing the young man that he would not be welcome there. Thompson soon appeared at the Emory home, and when the bell was answered by Judge Emory, who refused to admit him, Thompson drew a revolver and fired three shots, two of them reaching the judge, and wounding a lady who was visiting the Emorys. As the judge fell to the floor Thompson sprang over his body and ran up stairs, calling for Miss Whittelsey, who was not at home. Finally Thompson's father arrived and persuaded his son to give himself up. It is believed that Thompson went upstairs with the determination to kill the girl. These are sad tragedies and a repetition of them would not cause surprise.

The prominence given to all the horrid details of manslaughter, and the eagerness with which the stories are devoured, cannot but have some influence upon impressionable minds; and if they are not strengthened by the principles of religion, it is no wonder if they yield to temptations. The Russians have an idea that our free public libraries are breeding places of anarchy. Their secret service agents find so many plotters there, studying books that contain stories of conspiracies, also volumes on the use of explosives, guns, and bombs. They conclude that those who take an interest in such things necessarily must be, or become, anarchists. There is some truth in this reasoning, that has general application.

## A GREAT STATE.

When Oklahoma and Indian Territory enter the Union as one State, this new commonwealth will start its career with over a million and a half inhabitants. No previous Territory has had so large population on its admission to statehood. According to facts and figures presented by Leslie's Weekly, Oklahoma holds, in the roll of states in 1906, the twenty-second place in inhabitants. Population has been rushing into Oklahoma at the rate of 2,000 a week. Statehood will increase the inflow. The opening, soon to take place, of the Kiowa and Comanche pasture lands and wood reserve in the southwestern part of Oklahoma proper will bring in thousands of settlers. "Both ends of the new State," according to Leslie's, "have schools, churches, newspapers, farms, mines, factories, mercantile houses, banks and the rest of the accompaniments of an advanced and well-balanced civilization. They have, in combination, 3,000 miles of railway, and are in direct and constant communication with all parts of the United States. More railway mileage is being built in the new State than in any other part of the country. The Indian Territory part is particularly rich in coal, iron, lead and zinc lands. Its wealth in coal has recently been brought out conspicuously by La Follette and other Senators in the legislation relating to the Five Civilized Tribes. The corn and cotton production of the new State is large, and is increasing with great speed. Every agricultural product of the temperate zone thrives there." Certainly the new star has good prospects of becoming one of the most brilliant luminaries in the beautiful constellation that represents the American Union.

## FIXING PRICES.

The prosecution of the managers of great industrial combinations proves sufficiently that there is law enough in the country to correct abuses, provided those whose duty it is to watch over the maintenance of the laws are willing to apply them, impartially and justly. This is, perhaps, best illustrated in the prosecutions of the ice trusts. In Ohio they ran up against an anti-trust law. In Pennsylvania fourteen dealers have been prosecuted for conspiracy to extort an exorbitant price, and in Washington, D. C., several dealers have been indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law. In St. Louis the matter has also been brought before the courts, several companies being sued on the allegation that they have formed a combination to restrain trade and to fix and maintain prices.

The complaint against the St. Louis concerns, as will be seen in the dispatches, is that they, "on or about the first day of August, 1904, entered into an unlawful agreement, combination and understanding with each other and with other persons, firms and corporations to jointly fix the prices to be charged by each of them for ice at wholesale and retail in St. Louis and to jointly maintain the prices for ice at wholesale and retail in violation of the laws of the state of Missouri." The suits ask that judgment for \$71,000 be assessed against each company as fines for the 714 days that the alleged agreement has been in effect.

It can do no harm to follow these cases, for the offense alleged against the ice companies is so common as to form the rule rather than the exception. And yet it is unlawful. It is a case of law-breaking for which the consumers pay the penalty. It is a wonder that there are not many more prosecutions on this account. But there seems to be an awakening among the people. It is the ice companies that are in the searchlight now. The turn may come to other concerns that "fix" prices, in violation of the statutes. They should be warned.

Nature makes the ice and man makes the prices.

The Dewey, like the nation's flag, still floats.

Thaw may be sane but he certainly is not safe.

The city tax levy is to be thirteen mills. It's a very unlucky number.

To Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala: Keep off the Panaman canal grass.

There doesn't seem to be quite as much peace for the Czar as there is for the wicked.

The acquittal of Haggis and Callahan does not add anything to the security of Curtis Jett's life.

Salvador and Honduras are fighting at four points. They should compass something by this.

No race track in Liberty park, please. It would be "class" legislation if not otherwise objectionable.

So Germany is to have the greatest of all the world's fairs. "Made in Germany" is a pretty good guarantee of an article.

Mr. Cleveland was made heir to Joe Jefferson's "best Kentucky reel." This will enable him to legitimately reel off fish yarns.

The contentions of his various lawyers as to his mental condition when he shot White, are enough to drive Thaw insane.

If there is any military post in the west that should be raised to a brigade post, it is Fort Douglas. Every consideration entitles it to that distinction.

The trouble in Central America is

really nothing more than a tempest in a teapot, but the teapot is so near Uncle Sam's stove that notice has to be taken of it.

The Czar has signed the famine relief bill in spite of the protest of his cabinet. Should they resign it would be a long step towards genuine parliamentary government.

The Standard Oil investigation probably will be transferred to New York, as though with twenty-three murder cases, including Thaw's, New York did not have trials of her own.

"The chief horror of the Hartle case is the possibility that the principals may be sentenced to live together," says the Pittsburg Gazette. No; the chief horror is the fear that both may go on the witness stand and "tell it all."

It seems incredible that British soldiers in Natal refused to give quarter to wounded Zulus. If they did, they have sullied England's name, disgraced the calling of the soldier, and outraged humanity.

It is commonly boasted that there are more men than women in this country, but that is not the fact in Evanston, Ill. The Chicago Record-Herald claims that if every young man, bachelor and widower in the city should take unto himself a wife there would still be a surplus of nearly 1,500 women who would be "left over." The school census of the suburb, it is said, shows that in an adult population of 23,596 there is a preponderance of 1,456 females. There are 12,676 women in the city to 11,220 men. There are 4,757 girls and 4,202 boys under the age of 21. The city has shown only a moderate growth in the past year, there being an increase in the population of 896.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S SPIRIT.

San Francisco Call.

It is remarkable how rapidly the new city is rising upon the ruins of the old. Last week one vast expanse of ghastly and tangled ruins met the eye on all sides in the burned district. But behold the transformation one short week has effected. The dismal expanse has already spotted with low wooden and corrugated iron tenements for trade, all bright, new and smiling. They are even now imparting to the desolate scenes a cheerful air. At the rate at which they are going up the burned area will be pretty well buried in its own graveyard within 60 or 80 days, and the city will be no more of it. We shall bid it farewell forever without regret. Chicago has already been held up as an example of how quickly a lively and enterprising American city can arise from its ashes. Let us see if we cannot beat Chicago.

## AS VIEWED IN KANSAS.

Concordia Kansan.

The editor of this dinky paper wishes sometimes he was rich. No, we only wish we were rich for about a week—just long enough to teach some rich people how to act toward less fortunate people, less fortunate in the matter of worldly possessions, we mean. As a matter of fact, inordinately rich people—the majority of them—have no sense at all. This is especially true of some man who has "struck it rich" or the woman who has married to a bunch of money. It gives us infinite pain to witness the nauseating airs of these toads with the dollar mark sticking all over them. Gee whig, it makes us sick to have some push-over monkey without brains enough to carry breakfast to a sick bear put on highfalutin' airs around us.

## DON'T ENVY THE RICH.

Harpers.

The real virtue of riches is that they add to the picturesqueness of life. Millionaires and even semi-millionaires do a great deal toward brightening the landscape, and we must not only suffer them to live, but to be grateful to them. Who would willingly miss the gay pageant down fifth avenue on a spring afternoon, and reduce the beautiful city with its glad decoration of well-dressed people to the gray level of the willing poor? No, the world is best constituted just as it is, with all the varieties of the people, and all the varying scales of being and of dressing. Only let the man not yet doomed to being a millionaire realize that, like the purple cow, it is better to see than to be one. And joy after all, is really and truly not to be bought with money, nor to be found in any distant corner of the earth, but is, in very deed, as the sages have known in all ages, the kingdom of heaven within.

## STARTLING FIGURES.

Boston Herald.

In the government year which ended on June 30, the number of immigrants landing at the single port of New York was greater than the population of any city in the United States excepting New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. It was in excess of the combined population of the three largest cities in Massachusetts—Boston, Worcester and Fall River. It was greater than the population of New Hampshire and Vermont united, or the population of sixteen of the states of the Union. The total announced from the immigration office for New York city was \$50,000 the first time in history that the \$50,000 mark has been exceeded or even equalled. More immigrants landed at New York last year than arrived in this country at all ports combined in any year of our history excepting 1905 and 1903. In the latter year the figures for the whole United States only exceeded those for New York last year by 7,000.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Sprinkling.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Sweetheart, where is that soda siphon I put in the ice-box last night?" asked Yungbub.

"Oh, dear!" cried the lady bride, "did you want that I used it up this morning sprinkling the plants?"

Exciting.

From Life.

Percy—I am tired of this life of ease. I want a life of toil, danger, excitement and adventure!

"Oh, this is so sudden! but you may ask papa."

The Most Peaceful People.

From the London Saturday Review.

The French are now the most peaceful nation on the face of the earth.

An Over-Supply.

New York Mail.

Everybody is having "premonitions" nowadays. Quite a number of people are having premonitions that they are going to be president. As premonitions always come true, it is evident that we are going to have about 25 presidents in 1909.

Salaries for Speed.

Washington Star.

If this racing of ocean liners continues steamboat captains will be demanded for the fancy salaries that are paid to jockeys.

ing the fancy salaries that are paid to jockeys.

Do You Enjoy Poetry?

Some people say that they do not enjoy reading poetry. This is their own fault. There is nothing like reading poetry if you do it in the proper way. First, you should never read poetry when alone. Take the book with you when you go to call on a pretty girl. As a proper appreciation of poetry depends largely upon scenic effects, you should never have a glare of light; a lamp turned very low will answer if there is no open fire.

Let her help you hold the book—in fact, it is better if she will hold the book by herself, so you may devote all your energies to reading.

Don't forget that you are reading poetry. If you are afraid the book will get away from you, you may sit on it. If you think you read poetry better in a large arm chair than on a settee you can move.

Those poor persons who say they find no pleasure in reading poetry should try this method.

It adds a great deal to the pleasure.—American Spectator.

Entry! Entry!

What makes a New York murder a public event is the persuasion of the New York papers that one of their murders is especially interesting to the rest of the country.—Atlanta Journal.

Auto Ear.

Village Constable (to villager who has been knocked down by passing motor cyclist)—You didn't see the number, but could you swear to the man?

Villager—I did; but I don't think I heard me.—Punch.

Miss Elder—My mamma always taught me that it was better to under-rate than to exaggerate.

Miss Younger—is that the reason you claim to be only 27?—Cleveland Leader.

"What is your typewriter's speed?"

"Her speed?"

"Yes. At what rate does she write?"

"Well, I should say at the rate of some 60 mistakes a minute."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I dare say a man has to give up a great deal when he marries," observed the bachelor.

"Well, I should say to what he has to give up afterward," replied the married man as he gazed sadly at the stubs of his check-book.—Philadelphia Record.

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75c Value for.....50c	\$2.00 Value for.....\$1.40
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